

**"Causes and Cures of Crime."** By Thomas Speed Mosby. Illustrated. Published by C. V. Mosby, St. Louis, 1913. Price, \$2.00.

A book devoted to the consideration of crime under the following headings: Cosmic Factors; Social and Individual Factors; Eugenics; Asexualization; Education; Social Amelioration; The Theory of Punishment; Indeterminate Sentence and Parole; The New Penology. Nothing very novel is presented, and the author waxes eloquent in his eulogy of Christianity as a support of morality. Many questions are stirred up that are not answered, and the opinions of many men are quoted. His proposed prevention of crime seems to be in eugenics, education—work for everybody. The penitentiary is a misnomer. What he advises is not an eye for an eye, nor death as a preventive for further crime, but moral re-education and the indeterminate sentence. The illustrations in the book engage one's attention, but the author fails to explain them. A full kit of burglar tools is depicted, but unhappily he does not instruct us as to how to use them. S. T. P.

**"Studies Concerning Glycosuria and Diabetes."** By Frederick M. Allen, A. B., M. D., Published by W. M. Leonard, Boston, 1913.

In his book Allen has given us a very complete review of the literature of diabetes—perhaps the best in the English language—in addition to detailed reports of his experimental work on over 400 animals. The animal work was carried on in the Harvard Medical School, three years being devoted to the research. The first portion of his studies was devoted to the determination of sugar tolerance. His observations lead him to conclude that prolonged excesses of sugar do not lead to the production of diabetes and that the latter, therefore, cannot be due to an over production of sugar in the organism.

In the second portion of his work his results would seem to upset theories recently advanced by Noorden and his pupils as to the influence of the ductless glands on sugar metabolism in diabetes. Allen lays great stress on the part played by the nervous system in the production of diabetes and feels that in the future less is to be expected from opotherapy than from surgical measures applied to that part of the nervous system directly in control of the pancreas. Allen's book is well written and many of his conclusions, though radically different from accepted theories, appear logical.

**The Practical Medicine Series.** Vol. 3. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Head & Mix., The Year Book Publishers, Chicago, 1913. \$1.50.

Much as one deprecates predigested, concentrated and encapsulated information, served in a modern palatable form, one cannot help but admire some of the ingenious short cuts to the literature which are offered to the profession nowadays. The present volume covers most of the important information concerning eye, ear, nose and throat literature which has appeared during the past year and will prove of great assistance to the busy specialist who likes to gain a fairly complete but superficial knowledge of the literature. As is usual in American publications of this order, little attention is paid to foreign literature, the German references, when given, are strongly suggestive of second-hand reviews. The volume is worth the price, as it saves a subscription to any one of several good special journals, which thoroughly review the same matter monthly; and at the same times gives one a fine opportunity of assuming a pseudo-acquaintance with the literature of the world by the time of the annual meetings of the State and general societies in the spring. H. H.

**Infections of the Hand. A Guide to the Surgical Treatment of Acute and Chronic Suppurative Processes in the Fingers, Hand and Forearm.** By Allen B. Kanavel, M. D., Assistant Professor of Surgery, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. New (2nd) edition, thoroughly revised. Octavo, 463 pages, with 147 illustrations. Cloth, \$3.75, net. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1914.

This book is worthy of careful study by surgeon and general practitioner alike. Our new Workmen's Compensation Act should particularly enliven its interest to local practitioners. The harm done to wage-earners by improper recognition and treatment of affections of the hand is incalculable.

This second edition is illustrated by 147 engravings, 14 of them new. Many of the old cuts have been made more useful by an improved system of lettering and reference, many have had colors added. Were the references done away with, and the lettering of the illustrations substituted by a direct naming of the parts designated, as is done in anatomical text-books, they would leave nothing to be desired. In the chapter on treatment of felons of the distal phalanx we miss mention of the horseshoe incision carried around the tip of the finger in a plane parallel to the nail, first advocated, as far as we know, by Noesske of Kiel.

The book is one of the most important and useful of surgical monographs—we urge its wide distribution. L. E.

**A Treatise on the Diseases of Women.** Palmer Findley, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, State University of Nebraska. First edition, 1913. One volume, 954 pages, 632 engravings, 38 plates. Price, \$6.00. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia and New York.

It is an appropriate sequel to the author's "Diagnosis of Diseases of Women." In a lucid manner the author makes clear many of the perplexing problems of gynecology. The book reflects the ability of its writer to elucidate his subject which has always been accredited to him during his teaching career. Owing to conservation of words Dr. Findley has been able to include practically all of the important elements in the treatment of the disorders of women, and also much pathology with the salient facts in diagnosis, in one volume.

We highly recommend the book to undergraduate students on account of its clear text and vivid illustrations, and to practitioners owing to its thoroughness and description of the latest methods employed in gynecology.

The publishers deserve credit for such a publication. Its well printed pages with large type and ample margins contain as few errors as will be encountered in any work of this kind, all of which make the reading from a master's pen a pleasant task.

H. EDWARD CASTLE.

**Case Histories in Pediatrics.** A collection of histories of actual patients selected to illustrate the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the diseases of infancy and childhood, with an introductory section on the normal development and physical examination of infants and children. By John Lovett Morse, A. M., M. D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School; Associate Visiting Physician at the Infants' Hospital and at the Children's Hospital, Boston. Second edition. W. M. Leonard, publisher, Boston, 1913.

The first edition of this admirable work was reviewed in the issue of the Journal for July, 1911. It is with pleasure that we see the shape which the second edition has taken. The number of case histories has been doubled and covers the subject